



VOL. XVIII.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Hoven in Horses.

It sometimes happens that cattle, and sometimes horses, after eating heartily of green, succulent food, like clover, for instance, take in more than their organs can digest. The material being ground up and mixed with the moisture and juices of the body, and kept at the usual temperature of the body, begins to ferment, and the gas produced having no means to escape the animal swells to an enormous size, until the pressure stops the circulation and it dies. This is called Hovey, or Hoven, and is much more common in cattle than in other animals. In cattle relief may be given by stabbing them in the space between the hip bone and ribs. A knife inserted in this place enters the stomach or maw, and by putting in a tube the gas escapes through it, and relief is given. As this cut is made through no very vital parts, the animal operated upon usually recovers.

We have seen three cases of hovey, or hoven, in the horse, all of which proved fatal. The organization of the horse is so different from that of an ox that there seems to be no very convenient place to make an orifice. The stomach of the horse is small, but the maw (or colon) is large and convoluted, occupying almost the whole of the lower part of the abdominal cavity. If it were to do make an opening anywhere, it should be made in the centre of the belly. By turning the horse on his back, and perforating in this place, you penetrate directly into the colon, and the gas can pass out through a tube, if one be placed there.

We have never known this tried, and only recommend it as the last resort,—for, unless relief be obtained from any medicines given in the early stages, the animal is sure to die. Sometimes this disease is brought on in horses in this way. The horse is worked until he is hungry, and grain is given him. He eats it greedily,—he is then started to work again. The haste of the horse while eating it prevents its being mixed thoroughly with the saliva, and perhaps it is not thoroughly masticated. This, together with being started to labor again, prevents digestion, and fermentation takes place,—an enormous quantity of gas is formed, and death ensues.

Last week we were called to examine a horse belonging to Mr. Luther Whittman, of Winthrop, which had just returned from a trip of about ten miles out and ten miles in, or about twenty miles travel in all. The horse was swelled to an enormous degree, and fell dead in the course of twenty minutes after we saw it.

The history of this case is this. The horse had been fed regularly on corn, for months. On the morning previous to death a feed of new corn, or corn of this year's growth, perfectly ripe and sound, was given him. It had been observed by Mr. W. that the animal had not been quite so lively and free, for a few days past, as usual, but no other signs of sickness were manifest. On opening it, after death, there was found something like a drop of the uterus, and a slight inflammation of the intestines. There was not grain enough, nor other food, in the stomach and maw (colon) to warrant such a degree of inflation as had taken place.

Whether the slight degree of disease, above mentioned, could have anything to do in causing the condition of things which produced death, we cannot say. The animal was not driven hard, and was in good plight. There are at least two things to be ascertained in such cases. First, what is the nature of the gas thus formed? This must be found out by chemical tests. It can be very easily collected for that purpose. Second, what is best to give to absorb this gas and check the fermentation? It is carbonic acid gas, large doses of lime water will absorb it. If it is sulphurated or carbureted hydrogen, we must resort to something else that will combine with it. Some of the preparations or solutions of lead might absorb sulphurated hydrogen. It will be well, also, to try the stabbing in the place above mentioned. The horse will die if it is not done, and he can do no more if it prove unsuccessful.

Bees Swarming in November.

We have been boasting of flowers and roses which have flourished in our latitude during this month of November. We now record the fact that a swarm of bees belonging to our neighbor, S. Sowall, of Winthrop, not exactly liking their quarters, took it into their heads to swarm, last week. The following is the statement which we have received from him in regard to them:

FRIEND HOLMES:—Last summer I had a large swarm of bees come out of a subtenanted hive. I put them into an extra small common hive. They did not seem to attend to their business with that spirit and enterprise peculiar to the bee. They made about comb and honey enough to protect and sustain them through last winter. This last summer they made considerable additional comb, and I presume filled it with honey. I paid but little attention to them, until about three weeks ago, when I found the hive very light, and discovered, on looking under, that the new made comb had separated from the old and fallen to the bottom of the hive—it contained no honey.—I took it away, and discovered the bees in their old quarters on the top of the hive, and I should judge with little or no store of honey. I had concluded to put the hive under cover, and feed them this winter, when, to my surprise, at 12 o'clock, M., Nov. 12, they swarmed. They remained about 15 minutes in the air, and then returned to the hive. At 2 o'clock they rallied again, and, after their usual aerial manoeuvre, lighted on a neighboring tree, and attached themselves to a large limb. They remained there about an hour. I then started them off, hoping they would go back to the hive and remain there:

Query.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed an article in your paper, copied from the *Columbus Enquirer*, which purported to be a cure for a bellied horse. I have one that I would like to try the experiment on, if I could find any one that could tell me how large a piece of blue-stone must be to be the size of a chinquepin. I have written to you to ask a question through your paper:

What is a chinquepin, and how large is it?

A. SUBSCRIBER.

A chinquepin is a nut that grows upon a shrub or small tree in the Middle, and some of the Southern States. It varies in size from that of a small hazel-nut or filbert, to that of a chestnut.

ED.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING,

NOVEMBER 28, 1850.

NO. 48.

Culture of Grapes in Maine.

Here is one of the most plain, practical, and (to us Maine) most valuable essays on the culture of the grape that we have ever seen. The thanks of every lover of the grape in the State, are due for these clear and practical hints on this interesting subject.

ED.

EDITOR OF THE MAINE FARMER.—Dear Sir:—I had neither the vanity or courage to offer my Grapes and Pears for exhibition to the Pomological Society, or to invite their criticism upon my horticultural pastime, for pasture it has surely been to me, and nothing else, the past season—watch the growth of my bantlings along, and to entertain my friends and visitors with short conversational dissertations upon horticultural topics as I understand it. My friends listen with wonderful patience. My breath, without the example, might be thrown away, and probably would be; yet, both combined, though a very little leaven, the whole lump will be leavened. One of the most prolific of our domestic animals, is the sow. We used to be amused formerly by the arithmetical calculations made by the late Samuel Wood, Esq., of Winthrop, in relation to the number of swine he could raise in ten years, from a healthy sow. He based his calculations from the fecundity of some was in the habit of keeping; but as he seldom kept one more than two or three years before he slaughtered it, he never demonstrated it by actual experiment.

We were reminded of these calculations by reading, the other day, a paragraph on the same subject, in Stephens' "Farmer's Guide." The writer goes into the calculation a little more closely than our venerable friend used to, and for the curiosity of the thing, we give below a part of it, promising that he took them principally from Youatt's work on the pig.

One year two sows will breed ten each, and we shall assume that half are males and half are females, and so proceed on assumption. The first year there will be, males

and females, 20

From which take the males, 10

And we have the result, breeders, 10

At the second year we may fairly take the same ratio of time to each, and it gives one hundred males and females, 20

Leaving, consequently, for the 3d year breeders, 20

2) 100

50

10

2) 50

250

10

2) 2,500

5,000

10

2) 1,250

10

2) 12,500

6,250

10

2) 62,500

31,250

10

2) 312,500

156,250

10

2) 1,362,500

781,250

10

2) 7,512,500

3,906,250

10

10th year, males and females, 39,062,500

If the males only are slaughtered, it will afford pork for no small population. It must be allowed, however, that since the potato rot has desolated our potato fields, it is much easier raising potato on paper than it is in the sty. Every one will admit, however, that if one had the proper means and allowances to bestow upon his swine, they would soon be made to increase in a most astonishing manner.

Where Indian corn and nuts are abundant, as in the Western States, this assertion is demonstrated, as hogs are one of the great staple commodities of those States. In our section of the Union we use Indian corn only for fattening our swine, while potatoes, (when we can avoid the rot,) apples, and the more cheaply raised products of the farm, are used to keep their growing in what is called "store order." In England, where no Indian corn can be raised, they follow a similar course. Arthur Young says:

"The farmer who would make a considerable profit by hogs, must determine to keep a proper number of sows, in order to breed many pigs;

but this resolution must be preceded by the most careful determination to prepare crops proper for supporting this stock. The proper ones are barley, buck-wheat, peas, clover, potatoes and carrots.

In the common management, a farmer keeps only a sow or two, because his dairy will do no more, but in the system of planting crops properly, for swine, a different conduct must necessarily be pursued. Potatoes, carrots, Swedish turnips, and cabbages, [and we should add, parsnips and pumpkins,] must be provided for the sows until May or June, by which time clover, chicory, &c., will be ready to receive them.

Query.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed an article in your paper, copied from the *Columbus Enquirer*, which purported to be a cure for a bellied horse.

I have one that I would like to try the experiment on, if I could find any one that could tell me how large a piece of blue-stone must be to be the size of a chinquepin. I have written to you to ask a question through your paper:

What is a chinquepin, and how large is it?

A. SUBSCRIBER.

A chinquepin is a nut that grows upon a shrub or small tree in the Middle, and some of the Southern States. It varies in size from that of a small hazel-nut or filbert, to that of a chestnut.

ED.

They are very healthy and hardy, and grow rapidly. The hens are great layers, and perhaps produce more eggs than any other large breed; they are good setters and careful nurses. There are very few genuine Shanghais in this country.

But being a rare bird, and so little known as yet, crosses of the Cochinchina and other large breeds are often sold to a confounding public as *hong-fa Shanghais*, and the only way to save yourself from being humbugged is to buy an upright trellis, and the hogs pushed finely. June 1st, about one hundred bunches of grapes appeared.

All were removed but twenty-five; these grew finely, as well as the vine.

—Gardiner, Nov. 9, 1850.

Dr. Franklin says, speaking of education, "If a man empty his purse into his head, no one can take it from him."

ED.

—A. ALAS! A. ALAS! With a few hours' ex-

ception, our most wealthy men have done the least in these things.

ED.

West Somerset Agricultural Society.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the West Somerset Agricultural Society was held at Madison Falls, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 9th and 10th, 1850. We learn that the exhibition of this season was better than ever before; and if the interest in this Society continues, it is due to the premium to Peleg Tupper, the second to John Burns, the third to Edgar Hilton, the fourth to Joshua Ellis.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese report

that they found it extremely difficult to decide on

the different articles—all that were presented for

examination being good, and done up in neat

order, much to the credit of the manufacturers.

On Butter, the Committee awarded the first

premium to Mrs. Edgar Hilton, of Anson; the

second, to Mrs. William W. Master, of Anson;

the third, to Mrs. David M. Lane, of Anson;

and the fourth, to Mrs. Samuel W. Tinkham, of

Anson. On cheese, the first premium was

awarded to Mrs. Anna Bibby of Norridgecock;

the second, to Mrs. Jonathan S. Bibby, of Norridgecock;

the third, to Mrs. Samuel W. Tinkham, of

Anson; and the fourth, to Mrs. James M. Hilton, of

Starks.

The Committee on Miscellaneous articles recom-

mend the following premiums: To Mrs. San-

born, Dinsmore, Tufted Heath Rug, \$1.00;

Mrs. Caroline Bibby, do., 50c.; Mrs. Enoch Weston, Chenille Rug, \$1; Piece Yarn Carpeting, 50c.; Mrs. Sumner Bibby, Chenille Rug, 50c.; Mrs. Judith S. Bibby, Piece Fullled Cloth, 50c.; Worsted Hose, 25c.; Mrs. Joseph M. Smith, Ottoman, 75c.; Mrs. John Perham, Work Pock-
et, 50c.; Rag Carpeting, 50c.; Miss Amelia H. Hill, Lamp Mats, 50c.; Miss Ruphine Flint, Sewing Silk, 50c.; Wm. R. Flint, Seed Corn, 50c.; Elder Joseph Wihee, Dutch Cabbage, 50c.; Wm. Metcalfe, Esq., Malaga Squash, 50c.

The Committee on Cows report that among

the many stock cows offered for premiums, after

a long examination, they came to the conclusion

that the first premium should be awarded to Levi Holway, for his stock cow; the second, to David M. Lane; and the third, to Benjamin Burns.

To Milch Cows, the first premium was awarded to S. W. Tinkham; the second, to George W. Blackwell; and the third, to S. W. Tinkham.

There were only three milch cows offered for

premiums, all of which, the Committee think,

were worthy.

The Committee on Heifers and Heifer Calves

report that the number of three years old heifers entered for premiums, was five; the number of

two years old, nine; the number of yearlings, fourteen; the number of heifer calves, six. After having carefully examined the above, we have

awarded as follows: To James M. Savage, the

first premium on three years old heifers; to S. W. Tinkham, the second; to Orren Parkman, the third; To Samuel Fuller, the first premium on two years old heifer; to John Wood, the second; to John Bray, the third. To Benjamin Burns, the first premium on yearling heifers; to S. W. Tinkham, the second; to Edgar Hilton, the third; To Oren W. Gresham, the first premium on heifer calves; to John Wason, Jr., the second; and to John Steers, the first premium on two years old heifer calves; to the town of Madison; and the third, to the town of Anson.

The Committee on Cows report that among

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1850.

Hydraulic Ram once more.

As the season approaches when the cattle must be housed, and of course must be watered regularly, it will be well to look around and see what are the facilities for giving them their rations during the cold season. If you have a chance to put in a water ram and let the water pump itself up in the very months of your cattle, by all means put one in. We have frequently mentioned this invention and recommended it to farmers, because we know it will work well when you can have a suitable fall of water. It is no humbug.

A writer in Moors' Rural New Yorker of the 14th, over the signature of R. S., says—we have one of W. & B. Douglass' no. 5 rams that cracks up over thirty barrels of water a day—a distance of 75 rods, and up an elevation of 98 feet with a fall of 11 feet from spring to ram.

From spring to ram we have a cast iron supply pipe, 42 feet long, of two inch calibre, (longer than needed but could not get less.) Common lead pipe for supply pipe, with much fall as we have from spring to ram, would be likely to burst. Our discharge pipe is lead, of half an inch calibre.

After stating how much difficulty they formerly had in supplying their cattle with water, especially during the winter season, he says:

We are highly pleased with our ram and would not part with it for five times its cost, if we could not get another. The question is often asked, "will they work uniformly and perpetually?" Ours has performed admirably, with very few exceptions. It never stopped without good cause, and that easily removed. Gravel has sometimes been drawn into the supply pipe and stopped the action of the piston or valve, which would instantly wash out by holding down the piston and then go on rapping as before.

We know of no invention that is more valuable for the purpose of raising water to supply the house or barnyard than this. All that you want is, first a supply of water and then a fall of four feet—more would be better. It will work for you day and night and deliver the water just where you want it, which is far better than shoveling snow and driving cattle to water when it is so cold that they hate to drink it when they get there.

Why not Make Glass in Maine.

We notice that the Sandwich Observer is "cracking up" the large glass bowls that are now made by machinery at the Sandwich glass works. They are made there weighing sixty pounds weight, twenty-one inches high, and twenty-two inches in diameter at the top. The thought occurred to us, while reading it, why do we not make glass in Maine? At present we are an immense market for the several glass manufacturers and glass dealers of the other States.

We have materials enough in different sections of Maine to make glass sufficient to glaze all the houses among us that are now building or to be built for the next century—wood enough and siliceous matter enough to supply the furnaces. In the town of Liberty, some ten or fifteen miles from our office, is an immense deposit of granular quartz of excellent quality, and fuel enough to supply the furnaces. All that is needed is *faith, energy, and capital*. Isn't there enough of that in Maine to establish a glass house?

A Good Axe. Every man likes to have a good axe, whether he chops little or much himself, or merely keeps one to lend to his neighbor. Our neighbor, Peter H. Albee, has made us one or two, within a few years, and they are first rate. Peter is a good workman in making edge tools. He has a correct eye for colors, and can catch the temper of the steel at a pigeon blue or straw yellow, to the very shadow of a shade. We commend him for making tools of all kinds, from a broad axe to a butcher knife.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. We understand that Capt. Jonathan Whiting, of Winthrop, was killed by the wheel of his wagon running over his head, on Monday afternoon last. He was driving a loaded team from Hallowell to Winthrop. He was found dead in the road—he had overstept, and one of the horses dead. It is not known how the accident occurred, as he was alone at the time. Capt. Whiting was one of our most worthy, industrious and enterprising citizens, and his death will be felt as occasioning a serious loss to the community.

NOVEMBER STRAWBERRIES. The Editor of the Lewiston Chronicle, after publishing our *brag* about the November clover blossoms, observes:—"We have a match for that, friend Holmes, in the reality of strawberries (ripe and green) and the flowers thereof, freshly plucked, and laid on our table on Monday last by Mr. John S. Miller of this Boro." Strawberries in November will do. They were grown in the open air, until a few days since—the thermometer, however, is now down to the freezing point." Aye, friend, and so it is here. The posies and nose-gays have all come, and the boys are skating over the pools and puddles, as merry as musquitos in June.

NEW STEAMER. The Portland and Boston papers speak very highly of the new steamer "St. Lawrence," which has just commenced running on the route between Portland and Boston. She is 225 feet in length, 28 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. Her depth from the upper deck is 17 feet. She is about 700 tons burthen, and a hull for a rapid steamer. She has seven keelbacks, is copper fastened, and her timbers are of oak, chestnut and cedar. She is well adapted to the route, and as she put together with great strength, it is confidently expected that she will be able to outride the severest storms in perfect safety. The St. Lawrence is commanded by Capt. Cyrus Sturtevant, and makes three trips per week between Portland and Boston.

DODGE IN THE DUGGINGS. Ossian E. Dodge, the inimitable Ossian, is "round," and will give one of his Concerts in Winthrop village, on Friday evening, next. Dodge is an honest man, and as droll as he is honest; and if good singing, with a spice of mirth and a touch of innocent fun, gives any pleasure, just drop in, and listen and laugh, or laugh and listen, just as the fit takes you.

MAMMOTH ORANGE. We have received from Geo. W. Jones, Esq., City Marshal, one of the oranges. It measures in one circumference nineteen and a quarter inches, and in the other seventeen and a half inches, and weighs two pounds and six ounces. Isn't that a bouncer?

The Poultry Exhibition at Waterville.

The exhibition of poultry at Waterville, on the 20th inst., was, we are informed, on the whole, even more successful than those who planned it and carried it out had anticipated. The weather was favorable. The number of fowls exhibited was between five and six hundred, arranged in a little less than one hundred apartments. The most of the improved varieties were represented. The *Waterloo Mail*, in speaking of this exhibition, says: "We have nearly forgotten the beautiful Bantam, the graceful Dorzing, the pretty Top-knot, and the stately Spanish; and now we look for the Shanghai, the Cochinchina, the Chittagong, the Great Malay, the Spangled Hamburg, the Silver Pheasant, and lastly the Wild Indian Game Fowl. We have here all the former, and who shall say how many of the latter? We believe all but the Chittagong and Wild Indian. We have all colors, from the pure white to the equally pure black; and all sizes from one pound to ten. We have geese and ducks, turkeys and hens, enclosed in as great a variety of coops as can be found between Phoenix Building and Ticonic Bridge. The attendance is good, and the exhibition will do much, without doubt, to advance the interest so generally felt in improving the stock of fowls."

We are not present on the occasion, to note the various fowls exhibited. A correspondent, who was present, has furnished us with a very full and interesting account of this exhibition, but owing to a press of other matter, we are obliged to defer its publication until next week.

To Aroostook County—No. 5.

We were much pleased with the general appearance of the land lying between No. 11 and Presque Isle Plantation. There are beautiful swells, finely wooded; and, judging from the crops which we saw on the openings, the soil is naturally rich and productive. There are many lots on this road which are well adapted for agricultural purposes, and with the requisite industry and skill, they may be converted into beautiful and productive farms. We noticed that several new shoppings had been made during the season, and doubtless the attention of many who are seeking a pleasant home in the wilderness is being turned in this direction. This section certainly presents strong inducements for settlers—the want of a good road being the greatest objection that we could see.

This is certainly encouraging, more especially when we take into consideration the fact, that land this vicinity is so cheap, that it is almost given away to those who will settle on it.

New Publications.

We have received from T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, the second series, and conclusion, of "Cruising in the Last War, by C. J. Peterson." This work, the first part of which we noticed some time since, originally appeared in Graham's Magazine, but its great popularity induced its present publisher to issue it in book form. It is one of the most thrilling tales of the day, and abounds with many stirring descriptions of "moving accidents by flood and field." It forms, complete, a volume of 328 pages and is affordably priced at 50 cents. It will richly repay a perusal.

From John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau St., N. Y., we have received "The Power of Beauty, by Rev. J. T. Headley." We find much in this work to commend. It contains three beautiful steel engravings, and a splendidly illuminated title page, and is very handsomely printed. Mr. Headley's reputation, so highly established by his preceding works, has lost nothing in this.

Accident. At Middleton, Ct., some Irish boys were playing with logs on a side hill, when one of the logs rolled over two brothers, sons of Michael McLaughlin, killing one, and it is believed, fatally injuring the other.

Onions. Mr. Chase, of Porter, Maine, raised a crop of onions, at the rate of 300 bushels per acre.

New York City. The number of buildings erected in the city of New York, since 1840, is 15,409.

Pins. The number of pins annually manufactured in the United States, is computed at one hundred thousand millions.

Accident. At Middleton, Ct., some Irish boys were playing with logs on a side hill, when one of the logs rolled over two brothers, sons of Michael McLaughlin, killing one, and it is believed, fatally injuring the other.

Minnesota. Gov. Ramsey writes from Minnesota, that the population has increased from four thousand last year, to over seven thousand the present. Emigrants are pouring in from Norway, Sweden and North Germany.

Deer hunting. A party of six gentlemen lately took a hunt on the Alapha, in Irwin county, Georgia, and killed within six days, thirty deer.

One of the men alone killed seventeen, in twenty persons.

On the opposite side of the street, the flames communicated to the dwelling houses and blacksmith's shop next to the bridge, owned and occupied by Nathan W. Waite and son, which were wholly consumed, together with a valuable collection of curiosities, some of which were of very ancient origin. Two houses, owned and occupied by Elias Tufts and son, were the next buildings burnt. The destruction of these was effected by the burning of a house and grocery store, owned by Daniel Lawrence, and occupied by Dudley Hadley and James Hyde, grocers, who lived in the same building. A shop and house, owned by Mr. Henry Mitchell, and a building owned by Mr. Estes of New Hampshire, and by George Simms, and occupied by the latter, next fell a prey to the devouring element, as did also a barn in the rear, owned by the same parties, and occupied by Ebenezer Lovering.

A large dwelling house, owned and occupied by Misses Hannah and Emily Tufts, and also a wheelwright's shop, occupied by Richard Tufts, were the next buildings on the same side of the street, which were wholly destroyed. Mr. Richardson, hatter, had his house and shop burnt to the ground.

On the opposite side of the street, the flames communicated to the dwelling houses and blacksmith's shop next to the bridge, owned and occupied by Nathan W. Waite and son, which were wholly consumed, together with a valuable collection of curiosities, some of which were of very ancient origin. Two houses, owned and occupied by Elias Tufts and son, were the next buildings burnt. The destruction of these was effected by the burning of a house and grocery store, owned by Daniel Lawrence, and occupied by Dudley Hadley and James Hyde, grocers, who lived in the same building. A shop and house, owned by Mr. —— Willis, and occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell, and a building owned by Mr. Estes of New Hampshire, and by George Simms, and occupied by the latter, next fell a prey to the devouring element, as did also a barn in the rear, owned by the same parties, and occupied by Ebenezer Lovering.

Land. The next Legislature. The number of democrats elected representatives to the next Legislature is 94; whigs and freesoilers, 57. The last Legislature stood, democrats, 89; whigs and freesoilers, 62.

The next Legislature. The number of democrats elected representatives to the next Legislature is 94; whigs and freesoilers, 57. The last Legislature stood, democrats, 89; whigs and freesoilers, 62.

Accident. Young Drury, of Astoria, N. Y., was last Wednesday experimenting with a torpedo box, and, thinking the match had failed, stepped over the box, when it suddenly exploded and terribly lacerated his throat. It is thought he will not recover.

Gen. Trask, formerly of Norridgewock, keeps a public house on this road about half way from No. 11 to Presque Isle. He has been settled on the lot he now occupies seven years, if we mistake not. He is a good farmer, and judging from what we saw about his premises, his success has been very encouraging. His buildings are comfortable, and his large barn is well filled with the best of hay and grain. We saw some very good neat stock here, and one of the very largest swine we have seen this season.

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case," State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here his crops have not been injured to the amount of ten dollars, per bushel, and we give it our best wishes for its success.

We have also received a catalogue of Lewiston Falls Academy. It is handsomely printed, and from it we should judge the institution was in a flourishing state. The whole number of pupils for the Fall Term, is 91. Principal, Jonathan B. Sewall, A. B.

The "CONSPIRACY CASE." We learn from the Bangor Courier that the "conspiracy case,"

State vs. Asa Walker and Caleb Page, which created quite a sensation in June last, was fully tried, and the jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy to commit a treasonable offense."

Gen. Trask informed us that, (with the exception of a small piece of wheat which he sowed out of season, and in consequence it was injured by the rust,) during the whole time he has been here

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE



ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on Friday last, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND. We have no political intelligence of importance from Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Coton closes at 4 a. m., owing to the trade continuing their purchases and exports. Four upland 72d, and Orons 8d. Sales of the week 25,800 bales. Stock on hand 460,000 bales.

There is very little doing in Grain; Wheat and Flour meet a fair demand, and Corn is 6d lower. Western Flour 20s a 22s 6d. Corn meal 14s 6d a 16s 6d.

Cotton was active. Sales at 37s a 37s 6d. Shoulders unchanged. Prime Mess Pork advanced.

Iron in demand, and Welsh advanced 2s 6d per ton.

FRANCE. The Patrie announces that the message of the President has been communicated to the Ministers in council, but contains no allusion to a prolongation of power.

Gen. Lohite is elected Commander-in-Chief.

Much excitement has prevailed at Paris, growing out of the dispute between the President and Gen. Changarnier—the former expected to be seized by Changarnier, while the latter was in fear of being arrested.

M. Odilon Barrot has requested Dupin, President of the Assembly, to declare the Committee on the Petition of the Patrie, and to call Changarnier to the bar of the Assembly, which Dupin declined to do.

The Committee were highly indignant. Changarnier issued a note declaring that the army does not deliberate, and in virtue of its regulations it is bound to abstain from every demonstration, and utter no cries when under arms.

This was looked upon as a blow to the President, who, it was thought, would resent it, but they afterwards shook hands.

The Assembly was to meet in a few days. Nearly all the deputies had reached Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The general tone of the advice from Germany are less favorable with regard to France.

It is said Prussia is prepared definitely to sacrifice the Empire, and its constitution, and no resistance will be made to Austrian intervention.

Other accounts from Fodder say, that on the 4th, in consequence of the arrival of the Bavarian troops to within 2000 yards of the Prussian outposts, the Curasiers left the city in great haste and proceeded to occupy the bridge while the artillery was placed on the Frankfurt road.

The opposing armies were within sight for 24 hours, but the Prussians fell back without a shot being fired.

The Austrian Government have refused to make any truce for the pacification of Holstein.

The officers of the Hessian Guards, it is said, will be compelled to resign their swords to the commander-in-chief at Wilhelmshafen.

Gen. Radetsky and other military chiefs have summoned to attend a grand council of war at Vienna.

No further movements have taken place in either the armies in Schleswig. The Danes are said to have been increased 42,000 men.

Turin letters state that the Pope had excommunicated Piedmont.

A change has occurred in the Berlin ministry.

The Madrid Cortes was opened by the Queen on the 1st.

It is reported at Madrid that the Portuguese government has invited Spain to interpose in adjusting its differences with Great Britain.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following paragraphs, which are published in the Boston papers, as the latest intelligence by this arrival. The affairs of central Europe appear to be in a very unsettled state.

VENIA. Vienna dates of the 2d instant state, that General Radetsky and other military chiefs have been summoned to attend a grand council of war at Vienna.

The Austrian army against Prussia has been summoned to attend a grand council of war at Vienna.

The officers of the Hessian Guards, it is said, will be compelled to resign their swords to the commander-in-chief at Wilhelmshafen.

Gen. Radetsky and other military chiefs have summoned to attend a grand council of war at Vienna.

No further movements have taken place in either the armies in Schleswig. The Danes are said to have been increased 42,000 men.

Turin letters state that the Pope had excommunicated Piedmont.

A change has occurred in the Berlin ministry.

The Madrid Cortes was opened by the Queen on the 1st.

It is reported at Madrid that the Portuguese government has invited Spain to interpose in adjusting its differences with Great Britain.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following paragraphs, which are published in the Boston papers, as the latest intelligence by this arrival. The affairs of central Europe appear to be in a very unsettled state.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.

THE OESTERREICHISCHE CORRESPONDENT STATES THAT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ARE COMPLETELY AGREED AS TO THE GERMAN QUESTION.

ACOUNTS FROM VIENNA DATED THE 3D INST. STATE THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRIAN, BAVARIAN, AND HANOVERIAN ARMY HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO ATTEND A GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR AT VIENNA. THE AUSTRIAN ARMY AGAINST PRUSSIA IS TO BE INCREASED UNTIL IT MOUNTS 180,000 MEN, AND AMONG THESE 130 SQUADRONS OF HORSE, AT 140 EACH. THIS MAY APPEAR EXTRAORDINARY, AS CERTAIN COMPANIES OF HORSE HAVE BEEN SENT OUT OF THE PRUSSIAN COUNTRY, BUT IT IS STATED THAT THESE PROPOSALS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED BY PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, SINCE PRUSSIA INSISTS, IN THE HESIAN QUESTION, TO PROTECT THE ELECTORATE AGAINST THE INTERVENTION OF THE "FEDERAL DICT."

THE QUESTION AS TO PEACE OR WAR WILL BE SETTLED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH PRUSSIA RECEIVES THE PROPOSALS WHICH PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG IS NOW MAKING.</

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

From Graham's Magazine.
ON SAN FRANCISCO'S SPLENDID BAY.

BY THOMAS G. SPEAR.

On San Francisco's splendid bay
The weary hours I while away,
And think me of the days, no more,
I passed upon a deer shore.
When time began to stretch the chain
Of which a few worn links remain,
They tell me that at fate's command,
While years on years are rolling by,
They, too, must strew, life's desert strand,
Like leaves when Autumn's blast is nigh.

Where azure hills o'erlook the seas,
I sit me down and feel the breeze,
Fresh from the billows, wild and high,
Bore through a bright and bountiful sky,
And musing gave the landscape o'er
From rolling height to sandy shore,
And hail the beautiful and grand,
Blessed with the softest light and shade,
In Freedom's gold-numbered land,
The seat of empire and of trade.

Over Yerba Buena's lonely isle
I watch the morning's rosy smile;
And while it quills the wave and mast,
From Costa Costa's summit cast,
I think of those it woke before
It touched this mountain-sloping shore.
In that far off and hallowed bough
Beyond the Allegheny's sky,
Where breaks the white Atlantic foam,
And all life's dear affection lies!

ABOVE: what of these mountain scenes,
O'er which the blue sky sweetly beams!
This land of wild romantic charms
That man's imperial wish embalms;
This clime of gold, whose sound to greet
Swiftly rush the world's life-tree.
What of these treasures won by toil,
Their might, their magic, and their lure,
Without one sweet domestic smile,
Which the heart may feel secure.

MY FATHER.

My father raised his trembling hand.
And laid it on my head:
"God bless the O my son, my son,
Most tenderly he said.

He died, and left no gems of gold,
But still was it his heir—
For that rich blessing which he gave,
Became a fortune rare.

Still, in my weary hours of toil
To earn my daily bread,
It gladdens me in thought to feel
His hand upon my head.

Though infant tongues to me have said,
"Dear father!" oft since then,
Yet when I bring that scene to mind,
I'm but a child again.

Chr. Story-Celler.

From Dickens' Household Words.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

Many travelers know the "Rutland Arms" at

Bakewell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, England. It is a fine, large inn, belonging to his Grace of Rutland, standing in an airy little market-place of that clean looking little town, and commanding, from its windows, pleasant peeps of the green hills and the great Wiccop Woods, which shut out the view of Chatsworth, the Palace of the Peak, which lies behind them. Many travelers, who used to traverse this road from south to Manchester in the days of long coaches and long winter drives, well know the "Rutland Arms" at

Bakewell, and will recall the sound of the guard's bugle, as they whirled up to the door, amid the thunders of grooms, waiters and village idlers, the ladder already taken from its stand by the wall, and ready,

by the officious boots in towering position, ready,

at the instant of coach stopping, to clasp it under your feet, and facilitate your descent.

Many travelers will recall one feature of that accommodating inn, which, uniting aristocratic with commercial entertainment, has two doors; one lordly and large in front, at which all carriages of nobility, gentry and naturally draw up; and one at the end, to which gigs, coaches, mails, and still less dignified conveyances as naturally are driven. Our travelers will as vividly remember the passage which received them at this entrance, and the room to the left, the "Traveler's Room," into which they were ushered. To that corner room, having windows to the market place in front, and one small peeping window at the side, commanding the turn of the north road, and the interesting arrivals at the secondary entrance, we now introduce our readers.

Here sat a solitary gentleman. He was a man apparently of five and thirty; tall, considerably handsome; a face of the oval character, nose a little aquiline, hair dark, eye-brows dark and strong, and a light, clear, self-possessed look, that showed plainly enough that he was a man of active mind, and well to do in the world. You would have thought, from his gentlemanly air, and by no means commercial manner, that he would have found his way in at the great front door, and into one of the private rooms; but he came over night by the mail, and, on being asked, on entering the house, by the waiter, to what sort of room he would be shown, was answered, carelessly and abruptly, any where.

He left us seated the back left-hand corner of the room, a large screen between himself and the door, and before him a table spread with a gaudy breakfast apparatus—coffee, eggs, fresh boiled trout from the neighboring Wye, and a large round of corned beef as a *dinner* resort.

It was a morning as desperately and deliriously rainy as any that showed region can afford. In the phrase of the country, it *slid* down or run, as if through a sieve. Straight down-streamed the plenteous thick, incessant, and looking as if it would hold on the day through. It thundered on the roof, beat a sonorous tune on porches and projection of door and window, splashing in torrents on window-sills, and streaming panks, and rushed along the streets in rivers. The hills were hidden, the very fowls drove to roost, and not a soul was to be seen out of doors.

Presently there was a sound of hurrying wheels, a spring-cart came up to the side door, with two men in it, in thick great coats, and with sacks over their shoulders; one huge umbrella, and they and their horse yet keeping three parts drawed. They lost no time in pitching their umbrella to the outer, who issued from the passage, descending and running to the inn.

In the next moment the countrymen, divested

of their sacks and great coats, were ushered into this room, the waiter making a kind of apology because there was a fire there—it was in the middle of July. The two men, who appeared Peak farmers, with hard hands which they rubbed at the fire, and tanned and weather-beaten complexions, ordered breakfast—of coffee and boiled ham—which speedily made its appearance, a large table placed directly in front of the before solitary stranger, between the side look-out window and the front one.

They looked, and were soon perceived by our stranger, to be father and son. The old man, of apparently upwards of sixty, was a middle-aged man, of no Herculean mould, but well knit together, and with a face thin and wrinkled as with a life-long acquaintance with care and struggle. His complexion was more like brown leather than anything else, and his hair, which was thin and

grizly, was combed backward from his face, and hung in masses about his ears. The son was much taller than the father, a stooping figure, with flaxen hair, large nose, light blue eyes, and altogether a very gawky look.

The old man seemed to eat with little appetite, and to be sunk into himself, as if he was oppressed with some heavy trouble. Yet he every now and then roused himself, cast an anxious look at his son, and said—

"Joe, lad, thou eat nothing."

"No, father," was the constant reply; "I tow you I shouldn't. This reen's enough to tak any appete's—ande the other things," pointing to the stranger.

The stranger had, indeed, his eyes fixed curiously upon the two, for he had been watching the consumptive tendency of the son; not in any cough or hectic flush, or sanguine paleness, for he had a positive sunburnt complexion of his own, but by the extraordinary power he possessed of tossing down coffee and ham, with enormous pieces of toast and butter. Under his operations, a large dish of broiled ham rapidly disappeared, and the contents of the coffee-pot were in as active demand. Yet the old man, even and anon, looked up from his reverie, and repeated his paternal warning—

"Joe, lad, thou eat nothing!"

"No, father," was still the reply; "I tow you I shouldn't. It's this reen, and these other things," again glancing at the stranger.

Presently the broiled ham had totally vanished—theren had been enough for six ordinary men. And while the son was in the act of holding the coffee-pot upside down, and draining the last drop from it, the old man once more repeated his anxious admonition—

"Joe, lad, thou eat nothing!"

And the reply was still—

"No, father, I tow you I shouldn't. It's this reen, and these other things."

This was accompanied by another glance at the stranger, who began to feel himself very much in the way, but was no little relieved by the son rising with his plate in his hand, and coming across the room, saying—

"You've a prime round of beef there, sir; might I trouble you for some?"

"By all means," said the stranger, and carved off a slice of thickness and diameter proportioned to what appeared to him to be the appetite of this native of the Peak. This speedily disappeared; and as the son threw down the knife and fork, the sound once more roused the old man, who added with an air of increased anxiety—

"Joe, lad, thou eat nothing!"

"No, father," for the last time responded the son, "I tow you I shouldn't. It's this reen, and other matter—but I've done, let's go."

The father and son arose and went out. The stranger who had witnessed this extraordinary scene, but without betraying any amazement at it, arose, too, the moment they closed the door after them, and advancing to the window, gazed fixedly into the streets. Presently the father and son in their great coats, and with their huge dark umbrellas over them, were seen proceeding down the market-place in the midst of the still pouring rain, and the stranger's eyes followed them intently till they disappeared in the winding of the street. He stood still for some time, as if in deep thought, and then turning, rang the bell, ordered the breakfast things from his table, and producing a writing-case, sat down to write letters. He continued writing, pausing at intervals, and looking steadily before him as if in deep thought, for about an hour, when the door opened, and the Peak farmer and his son again entered. They were in their wet and streaming great coats. The old man appeared pale and agitated, bade the son to see that the horse was put in the cart, rang the bell, and asked what he had to pay. Having discharged his bill, he continued to pace the room, as if unconscious of the stranger, who had suspended his writing, and was gazing earnestly at him. The old man frequently paused, shook his head despondingly, and muttered to himself—

"Hard man!—on!—feel feeling!—all over! all over!"

With a suppressed groan, he again continued his pacing to and fro.

Their way was for some time along the great highway; then they turned off to the left and continued their course up a valley till they ascended a very stony road, which wound far over the swell of the hill, and then approached a large grey stone house, backed by a wood that screened it from the north and east. Far around, Jay an immense view, chiefly of green, naked, and undulating fields, interspersed by stone walls. No other house was near; and villages lying several miles distant, naked and grey on the uplands, were the only evidences of human life.

The house was large enough for a gentleman's abode but there were only nekked kept walls; no

people thought he was an idiot, and his father thought that his eldest brother should stay and take care of him, for it was believed that he would never be able to take care of himself. But this did not seem to weigh with Samuel. Youths full of life and spirit did not sufficiently consider such things. And then it was thought that Samuel imagined that his father cared nothing for him, and cared only for the poor weak son. He might be a little jealous of this, and that feeling once getting into people, makes them see things different to what they otherwise would, and do things that else they would not.

"True enough, the father was always particularly wrapped up in Joseph. He seemed to feel that he needed especial care, and he appeared to watch over him and never had him out of his mind—and he does so to this day. You have no doubt remarked, sir, that my husband is a peculiar. He never got over that attack in his boyhood, and he afterwards grew very rapidly, and it was thought he would have gone off in a consumption. The old man was a fine active youth, but always with a turn for travel and adventure, which was very trying to his father's mind, who would have his sons settle down in their native neighborhood, and pursue farming as their ancestors had always done. But his eldest son wished to go to sea, or to America. He read a vast deal about that country of winter nights, and was always talking of the fine life that might be led there. This was very annoying to his father, and made him very angry, the more so that Joseph, the younger son, was a weak lad, and had something left upon him by a severe fever, as a boy, that seemed to weaken his limbs and his mind. People thought he would be an idiot, and his father thought that his eldest brother should stay and take care of him, for it was believed that he would never be able to take care of himself. But this did not seem to weigh with Samuel. Youths full of life and spirit did not sufficiently consider such things. And then it was thought that Samuel imagined that his father cared nothing for him, and cared only for the poor weak son. He might be a little jealous of this, and that feeling once getting into people, makes them see things different to what they otherwise would, and do things that else they would not.

"True enough, the father was always particularly wrapped up in Joseph. He seemed to feel that he needed especial care, and he appeared to

watch over him and never had him out of his mind—and he does so to this day. You have no

doubt remarked, sir, that my husband is a peculiar.

He never got over that attack in his boyhood, and he afterwards grew very rapidly, and it was

thought he would have gone off in a consumption.

The old man was a fine active youth, but always

with a turn for travel and adventure, which was

very trying to his father's mind, who would have

his sons settle down in their native neighborhood,

and pursue farming as their ancestors had always

done. But his eldest son wished to go to sea, or

to America. He read a vast deal about that

country of winter nights, and was always talking

of the fine life that might be led there. This was

very annoying to his father, and made him very

angry, the more so that Joseph, the younger son,

was a weak lad, and had something left upon

him by a severe fever, as a boy, that seemed to

weaken his limbs and his mind. People thought

he would be an idiot, and his father thought that

his eldest brother should stay and take care of

him, for it was believed that he would never be

able to take care of himself. But this did not

seem to weigh with Samuel. Youths full of life

and spirit did not sufficiently consider such

things. And then it was thought that Samuel im-

agined that his father cared nothing for him, and

cared only for the poor weak son. He might be

a little jealous of this, and that feeling once get-

ting into people, makes them see things differ-

ent to what they otherwise would, and do things

that else they would not.

"True enough, the father was always particularly wrapped up in Joseph. He seemed to feel

that he needed especial care, and he appeared to

watch over him and never had him out of his

mind—and he does so to this day. You have

no doubt remarked, sir, that my husband is a pecu-

liar.

He never got over that attack in his boyhood, and he afterwards grew very rapidly, and it was

thought he would have gone off in a consumption.

The old man was a fine active youth, but always

with a turn for travel and adventure, which was

very trying to his father's mind, who would have

his sons settle down in their native neighborhood,

and pursue farming as their ancestors had always

done. But his eldest son wished to go to sea, or

to America. He read a vast deal about that

country of winter nights, and was always talking

of the fine life that might be led there. This was

very annoying to his father, and made him very

angry, the more so that Joseph, the younger son,

was a weak lad, and had something left upon

him by a severe fever, as a boy, that seemed to

weaken his limbs and his mind. People thought

he would be an idiot, and his father thought that

his eldest brother should stay and take care of

him, for it was believed that he would never be

able to take care of himself. But this did not

seem to weigh with Samuel. Youths full of life

and spirit did not sufficiently consider such

things. And then it was thought that Samuel im-

agined that his father cared nothing for him, and

cared only for the poor weak son. He might be